

**Note 2:** Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Atlanta ACO.

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with §§ 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(d) The inspections and repair shall be done in accordance with Pemco Alert Service Letter 737-53-0004, including Appendices I and II dated January 10, 1995. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Pemco Aeroplex, Incorporated, P.O. Box 2287, Birmingham, Alabama 35201-2287. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office, Campus Building, 1701 Columbia Avenue, Suite 2-160, College Park, Georgia; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(e) This amendment becomes effective on April 5, 1995.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on March 9, 1995.

**Darrell M. Pederson,**

*Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 95-6319 Filed 3-20-95; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[IL79-1-6616A; FRL-5167-4]

### Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approves requested revisions to Chicago ozone Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) as it pertains to the following sources: General Motors Corporation, Electro-Motive Division Plant (GMC Electro-Motive), LaGrange, Illinois; Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Corporation (3M), Bedford Park, Illinois; Replogle Globes, Inc. (Replogle); Broadview, Illinois; Candle Corporation of America (CCA), Chicago, Illinois; Nalco Chemical

Company (Nalco) Bedford Park, Illinois Clearing Plant; Parisian Novelty Company (Parisian), Chicago, Illinois; Meyercord Corporation (Meyercord), Carol Stream, Illinois; Wallace Computer Services, Inc. (Wallace) Printing and Binding Plant, Hillside, Illinois; and the General Packaging Products, Inc. (GPP) Chicago, Illinois. This action lists the FIP revisions USEPA is approving and incorporates the relevant material into the Code of Federal Regulations. The rationale for the approval is set forth in this final rule; additional information is available at the address indicated below.

Elsewhere in this **Federal Register**, USEPA is proposing approval, soliciting public comment, and offering an opportunity for a public hearing on these requested FIP revisions. If adverse comments are received or a public hearing is requested on this direct final rule, USEPA will withdraw this final rule and address the comments received in response to this final rule in the final rule on the proposed rule published in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register**. Unless this final rule is withdrawn, no further rulemaking will occur on this requested FIP revision.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This action will be effective May 22, 1995 unless notice is received by April 20, 1995 that someone wishes to submit adverse comments. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments can be mailed to: J. Elmer Bortzer, Chief, Regulation Development Section (AR-18), Regulation Development Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

**Docket:** Pursuant to sections 307(d)(1) (B) and (N) of the Clean Air Act (Act), 42 U.S.C. 7607(d)(1) (B) and (N), this action is subject to the procedural requirements of section 307(d). Therefore, USEPA has established a public docket for this action, A-94-39, which is available for public inspection and copying between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following addresses. We recommend that you contact Fayette Bright before visiting the Chicago location and Rachel Romine before visiting the Washington, D.C. location. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Regulation Development Branch, Eighteenth Floor, Southeast, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, 60604, (312) 886-6069.

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Docket No. A-94-39, Air Docket (LE-131), Room M1500, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 245-3639.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Steven Rosenthal, Environmental Engineer (312) 886-6052.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On June 29, 1990, USEPA promulgated a FIP requiring Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) to control the emission of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in six counties in the Chicago metropolitan area. 55 FR 26818, codified at 40 CFR 52.741. In determining the applicability of some of these regulations to particular sources, USEPA used the concept of "maximum theoretical emissions" (MTE), which is defined as "the quantity of volatile organic material emissions that theoretically could be emitted by a stationary source before add-on controls based on the design capacity or maximum production capacity of the source and 8760 hours per year \* \* \* at "55 FR 26860, 40 CFR 52.741(a). Relief for otherwise subject sources is available through a site-specific State Implementation Plan (SIP) or FIP revision that limits emissions to below the applicable cutoff by operational or production limitations.

The sources identified in Table 1 have requested that USEPA approve production or operational limitations that will keep their emissions below the applicability cutoff of the rule to which they would otherwise be subject. Production limits are restrictions on the amount of final product which can be manufactured or otherwise produced at a source. Operational limits are all other restrictions on the manner in which a source is run, including hours of operation and amount and type of raw material consumed. Production and operational limits must be stated as conditions that can be enforced independently of one another.

FIP revisions which limit VOC emissions to less than 100 tons VOC per year have been requested by the following nine companies.

TABLE 1.—REQUESTS FOR FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE OPERATING RESTRICTIONS

State	Pollutant	Subject matter	Source	Date of sub- mission
Illinois .....	VOM .....	Chicago Ozone FIP .....	GMC Electro-Motive .....	<sup>1</sup> NA
Illinois .....	VOM .....	Chicago Ozone FIP .....	3M .....	08/29/91
Illinois .....	VOM .....	Chicago Ozone FIP .....	Replogle .....	10/17/91
Illinois .....	VOM .....	Chicago Ozone FIP .....	CCA .....	09/05/91
Illinois .....	VOC .....	Chicago Ozone FIP .....	Nalco .....	02/23/93
Illinois .....	VOM .....	Chicago Ozone FIP .....	Parisian .....	04/09/92
Illinois .....	VOM .....	Chicago Ozone FIP .....	Meyercord .....	08/12/94
Illinois .....	VOM .....	Chicago Ozone FIP .....	Wallace .....	09/24/92
Illinois .....	VOM .....	Chicago Ozone FIP .....	General Packaging .....	10/02/92

<sup>1</sup> The General Motors revision is based on materials submitted to USEPA on February 28, 1991 and May 10, 1991, in connection with resolution of *General Motors Corp. v. USEPA*, No. 90–2889 (7th Cir.).

USEPA has determined that these FIP revision requests comply with all applicable requirements of the Act and USEPA policy and regulations concerning such revisions. The USEPA, therefore, grants these requests.

Because USEPA considers this action noncontroversial and routine, we are approving it without prior proposal. The action will become effective on May 22, 1995. However, if we receive adverse comments or a request for a public hearing by April 20, 1995, then USEPA will publish a notice that withdraws this action. If no request for a public hearing has been received, USEPA will address the public comments received in the final rule on the requested SIP revision which has been proposed for approval in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register**. If a public hearing is requested, USEPA will publish a proposed rule announcing a public hearing and reopening the public comment period until 30 days after the public hearing. At the conclusion of this additional public comment period, USEPA will publish a final rule responding to the public comments received and announcing final action.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this regulatory action from Executive Order 12866 review.

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 et seq., USEPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, USEPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

Under Section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 22, 1995. Filing a petition for reconsideration by

the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Volatile organic compound, Volatile organic material.

Dated: February 28, 1995.

**Carol M. Browner,**  
Administrator.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

#### PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

#### Subpart O—Illinois

2. Section 52.741 is amended by adding paragraphs (e)(8), (h)(6), (u)(6), (u)(7), (v)(6), (x)(6), (x)(8), (x)(9), (x)(10), (x)(11), (x)(12) and (x)(13) read as follows:

**§ 52.741 Control strategy: Ozone control measures for Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) \* \* \*

(8) The control requirements in this paragraph apply to the wood coating line, which coats wooden globe stand components, at Replogle Globes, Inc. (Replogle) Broadview facility in Cook County, Illinois, instead of the control requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section. Compliance with this paragraph must be demonstrated through the applicable coating analysis

test methods and procedures specified in paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section.

(i) After October 6, 1991, no coatings shall at any time be applied which exceed the following emission limitations for the specified coating.

(A) 6.59 pounds (lbs) Volatile Organic Material (VOM) per gallon of stain (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied to coat wooden globe stand components. Such stain consists of #9250 Walnut NGR Stain (RGI #W06000100), #9974 Cherry NGR Stain (RGI #W06003500) and #9943 Ash NGR Stain (RGI #W06003600). The Administrator must be notified at least ten (10) days prior to the use of any replacement stains.

(B) 5.53 lbs VOM per gallon of Sanding Sealer (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied to coat wooden globe stand components. Such sealer consists of #15304 High Build Sanding Sealer (RGI #W06003700). The Administrator must be notified at least ten (10) days prior to the use of any replacement sanding sealer.

(C) 5.20 lbs VOM per gallon of lacquer (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied to coat wooden globe stand components. Such lacquer consists of #15352 High Build Lacquer (RGI #W06003300). The Administrator shall be notified at least ten (10) days prior to the use of any replacement lacquer.

(ii) After October 6, 1991, the volume of coatings used shall not exceed the following:

(A) 5,000 gallons per year total for all coatings specified in paragraph (e)(8)(i)(A) of this section. The yearly volume of coatings used are to be calculated as follows:

(I) Compute the volume of specified coating used each month by the 15th of the following month.

(2) By the 15th of each month, add the monthly coating use for the 12 previous months (to obtain the yearly volume of coatings used).

(B) 4,000 gallons per year total for all coatings specified in paragraph (e)(8)(i)(B) of this section. The yearly volume of the coatings used are to be calculated as specified in paragraphs (e)(8)(ii)(A)(1) and (e)(8)(ii)(A)(2) of this section.

(C) 5,000 gallons per year total for all coatings specified in paragraph (e)(8)(i)(C) of this section. The yearly volume of coatings used are to be calculated as specified in paragraphs (e)(8)(ii)(A)(1) and (e)(8)(ii)(A)(2) of this section.

(iii) Beginning on October 6, 1991, the owner and operator of the Replogle Globes, Inc. plant in Broadview, Illinois shall keep the following records for each month. All records shall be retained at Replogle Globes, Inc. for three (3) years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request.

(A) the name and identification number of each coating as applied on any wood coating line.

(B) The weight of VOM per volume (determined in accordance with the procedures in paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section) and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each month on any wood coating line.

\* \* \* \* \*

(h) \* \* \*

(6) The control and recordkeeping and reporting requirements, as well as the test methods in this paragraph, apply to the rotogravure and flexographic presses at General Packaging Products, Inc.'s (GPP) plant in Chicago, Illinois, instead of the requirements in 40 CFR 52.741(h)(1) through 40 CFR 52.741(h)(5).

(i) After July 1, 1992, no inks or other volatile organic material (VOM) containing materials shall at any time be applied or used which have a higher percent VOM by weight than the following:

(A) 8 percent VOM by weight for waterbased inks as applied on GPP's presses.

(B) 82 percent VOM by weight for solvent based inks as applied on GPP's presses.

(C) 100 percent VOM by weight for all other VOM containing materials (besides inks) as used on GPP's presses.

(ii) After July 1, 1992, the weight of ink and other VOM containing materials used shall not exceed the following:

(A) 200,000 pounds per year total for all waterbased inks, as applied

(including dilution material). The yearly weight of waterbased inks used is to be calculated according to the procedure in paragraph (h)(6)(iii) of this section.

(B) 100,008 pounds per year total for all solvent based inks, as applied (including dilution material). The yearly weight of solvent based inks used is to be calculated according to the procedure in paragraph (h)(6)(iii) of this section.

(C) 100,000 pounds per year total (based upon the formulation of the material as it is used on the presses) for all other VOM containing materials (besides inks). The yearly weight of other VOM containing materials is to be calculated according to the procedure in paragraph (h)(6)(iii) of this section.

(iii) The yearly weight of ink/material used is to be calculated as follows:

(A) Compute the weight of ink/material used each month by the 15th of the following month.

(B) By the 15th of each month, add the monthly ink/material usage for the 12 previous months (to obtain the yearly weight of ink/material used).

(iv) Beginning on July 1, 1992, the owner and operator of GPP's plant in Chicago, Illinois, shall keep the following records for each month. All records shall be retained at GPP for 3 years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request:

(A) The name and identification number of each waterbased ink, each solvent based ink, and each other VOM containing material as applied or used on any press.

(B) The pounds of waterbased ink as applied on all presses for each month and the percent VOM by weight for each waterbased ink as applied on any press for each month.

(C) The pounds of solvent based ink as applied on all presses for each month and the percent VOM by weight for each solvent based ink as applied on any press for each month.

(D) The pounds of other (non-ink) VOM containing material used on all presses for each month and the percent VOM by weight for each (non-ink) VOM containing material as used on any press for each month.

(v) Any record showing a violation of paragraph (h)(6)(i) or (h)(6)(ii) of this section shall be reported by sending a copy of such record to the Administrator within 30 days of the violation.

(vi) To determine compliance with paragraphs (h)(6)(i) and (h)(6)(ii) of this section and to establish the records required under paragraph (h)(6)(iv) of this section the percent VOM by weight of each ink and other VOM containing material shall be determined by the applicable test methods and procedures

specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

\* \* \* \* \*

(u) \* \* \*

(6) The control requirements in this paragraph apply to the adhesive globe coating operations at Replogle's Broadview facility in Cook County, Illinois, instead of the control requirements in paragraph (u)(3) of this section.

(i) After October 6, 1991, no coatings shall at any time be applied which exceed the following emission limitations for the specified coating.

(A) 7.0 lbs VOM per gallon of adhesive coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied to coat globes. Such coating consists of #7879446 Methylene Chloride (RGI #01004100). The Administrator shall be notified at least ten (10) days prior to the use of any replacement adhesive for coating globes.

(B) [Reserved]

(ii) After October 6, 1991, the volume of coatings used shall not exceed the following:

(A) 572 gallons per year total for all coatings specified in paragraph (u)(6)(i)(A) of this section. The yearly volume of coatings used are to be calculated as follows:

(i) Compute the volume of specified coating used each month by the 15th of the following month.

(2) By the 15th of each month, add the monthly coating use for the 12 previous months (to obtain the yearly volume of coatings used).

(B) [Reserved]

(iii) Beginning on October 6, 1991, the owner and operator of the Replogle Globes, Inc. plant in Broadview, Illinois shall keep the following records for each month. All records shall be retained at Replogle Globes, Inc. for three (3) years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request:

(A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on any adhesive globe coating line.

(B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each month on any adhesive globe coating line.

(7) The control requirements in this paragraph apply to the glass candle container coating line(s) and silk screening machines at the Candle Corporation of America (CCA), Chicago, Illinois facility, instead of the control requirements in paragraph (u)(3) of this section.

(i) After June 1, 1992, no coatings or inks shall at any time be applied, at any coating or ink applicator, which exceed the following emission limitations for the specified coating or ink.

(A) 6.04 pounds (lbs) volatile organic material (VOM) per gallon of clear lacquer/varnish (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied to coat glass candle containers. Such clear lacquer/varnish (multi-color) is identified as LP3500. The Administrator must be notified at least 10 days prior to the use of any replacement clear lacquers/varnishes.

(B) 5.23 lbs VOM per gallon of translucent coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied to coat glass candle containers. Such translucent coating (multi-color) is identified as LP3603. The Administrator must be notified at least 10 days prior to the use of any replacement translucent coatings.

(C) 5.84 lbs VOM per gallon of white lacquer (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied to coat glass candle containers. Such white lacquer is identified as LP3507. The Administrator must be notified at least 10 days prior to the use of any replacement white lacquers.

(D) 3.40 lbs VOM per gallon of fast dry enamel silk screen printing ink (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied to print onto glass candle containers.

(ii) After June 1, 1992, the volume of coating and ink used shall not exceed the following:

(A) 2,164 gallons per month total for all coatings specified in paragraph (u)(7)(i)(A) of this section.

(B) 369 gallons per month total for all coatings specified in paragraph (u)(7)(i)(B) of this section.

(C) 49 gallons per month total for all coatings specified in paragraph (u)(7)(i)(C) of this section.

(D) 50 gallons per month total for all inks specified in paragraph (u)(7)(i)(D) of this Section.

(iii) Beginning on June 1, 1992, the owner and operator of CCA's plant in Chicago, Illinois, shall keep the following records for each month. All records shall be retained at CCA for 3 years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request.

(A) The name and identification number of each coating and ink as applied on any glass candle container coating line or silk screening machine.

(B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating and ink (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each month on any glass candle container coating line or silk screening machine.

(iv) After June 1, 1992, no more than 100 gallons per month of cleaning solvent is allowed to be used on the glass candle container coating line(s) at CCA. The only cleaning solvents allowed for use are acetone (identified as LP3525) and methyl ethyl ketone (identified as LP3520). Beginning on June 1, 1992, CCA shall keep monthly records of the type and volume of all cleaning solvents used. All such records shall be retained at CCA for 3 years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request.

(v) After June 1, 1992, no more than 50 gallons per month of cleaning solvent is allowed to be used on the glass candle container silk screening machines at CCA. The only cleaning solvent allowed for use is petroleum naphtha (identified as light aromatic naphtha with 7.28 lbs VOM per gallon, minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM). Beginning on June 1, 1992, CCA shall keep monthly records of the type and volume and the weight of VOM per volume (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) of all cleaning solvents used on the glass candle container silk screening machines. All such records shall be retained at CCA for 3 years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request.

\* \* \* \* \*

(v) \* \* \*

(6) The control requirements in this paragraph apply to the 7 blenders and 3 moguls of the adhesive coating solution formulation (compounding) operations at the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Corporation's (3M) Bedford Park facility in Cook County, Illinois, instead of the control requirements in paragraph (v)(3) of this section.

(i) After September 1, 1991, the following operating restrictions shall apply to 3M's Bedford Park, Illinois, compounding operations.

(A) The combined operating hours for all blenders shall not exceed 8,400 hours per quarter (rolled on a monthly basis). The combined quarterly operating hours of all blenders are to be calculated as follows:

(1) By the 15th of each month, compute the combined monthly operating hours of all blenders during the previous month.

(2) By the 15th of each month, add the monthly operating hours of all blenders for the 3 previous months (to obtain the combined quarterly operating hours of all blenders).

(B) The combined operating hours for all moguls shall not exceed 4,200 hours per quarter (rolled on a monthly basis). The quarterly operating hours of all moguls are to be calculated as follows:

(1) By the 15th of each month, compute the combined monthly operating hours of all moguls during the previous month.

(2) By the 15th of each month, add the monthly operating hours of all moguls for the 3 previous months (to obtain the combined quarterly operating hours of all moguls).

(ii) Beginning on September 1, 1991, the owner and operator of the 3M Bedford Park Plant in Bedford Park, Illinois, shall keep the following records. These records shall be compiled on a monthly basis, be retained at the 3M facility for a period of 3 years, and be made available to the Administrator upon request.

(A) Separate monthly records for each of the 7 blenders identifying each batch and the length of each batch as well as the total monthly hours of operation for all blenders.

(B) Separate monthly records for each of the 3 moguls identifying each batch and the length of each batch as well as the total monthly hours of operation for all moguls.

\* \* \* \* \*

(x) \* \* \*

(6) The control requirements in this paragraph apply to the varnish operations at the General Motors Corporation, Electro-Motive Division Plant (GMC Electro-Motive), LaGrange, Illinois, instead of the control requirements in paragraph (x)(3) of this section.

(i) After July 1, 1991, no coatings shall at any time be applied which exceed the following emission limitations for the specified coating.

(A) 8.0 lbs VOM per gallon of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied at each coating applicator to coat Nomex rings. Such coating consists of Monsanto Skybond 705 Polyamide Resin (EMD P/N 9088817) and diluents. The Administrator must be notified at least 10 days prior to the use of any replacement coating(s) and/or diluents for coating Nomex rings.

(B) 6.8 lbs VOM per gallon of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied at

each coating applicator for any coatings not specified in paragraph (x)(6)(i)(A) of this section.

(ii) After July 1, 1991, the volume of coatings used shall not exceed the following:

(A) 600 gallons per year total for all coatings specified in paragraph (x)(6)(i)(A) of this section. The yearly volume of coatings used are to be calculated as follows:

(1) Compute the volume of specified coating used each month by the 15th of the following month.

(2) By the 15th of each month, add the monthly coating use for the 12 previous months (to obtain the yearly volume of coatings used).

(B) 28,500 gallons per year total for all coatings other than those specified in paragraph (x)(6)(i)(A) of this section. The yearly volume of coatings used are to be calculated as specified in paragraphs (x)(6)(ii)(A)(1) and (x)(6)(ii)(A)(2) of this section.

(iii) Beginning on July 1, 1991, the owner and operator of the General Motors Corporation Electro-Motive Division Plant in LaGrange, Illinois shall keep the following records for each month. All records shall be retained at General Motors for 3 years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request.

(A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on any coating line within the varnish operation.

(B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each month on any coating line within the varnish operation.

\* \* \* \* \*

(8) The control and recordkeeping requirements in this paragraph apply to the silk screen presses and associated ovens, cleaning operations and laminators at Parisian's Novelty Company (Parisian), Chicago, Illinois, facility, instead of the control requirements in paragraphs (x)(8) (u)(3) and (x)(3) of this section and the

recordkeeping requirements in paragraph (x)(8)(y) of this section.

(i) After March 1, 1993, no coatings or inks shall at any time be applied, at any coating or ink applicator, which exceed the following emission limitations for the specified coating or ink.

(A) 6.65 pounds (lbs) volatile organic material (VOM) per gallon of ink (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied on Parisian's silk screen presses.

(B) 6.4 lbs VOM per gallon of adhesive coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied on Parisian's laminators. Such adhesive is identified as MIX #963.

(ii) After March 1, 1993, the volume of coating and ink used shall not exceed the following:

(A) 2,556 gallons per year total for all inks. The yearly volume of inks used is to be calculated as follows:

(1) Compute the volume of ink used each month by the 15th of the following month.

(2) By the 15th of each month, add the monthly ink usage for the 12 previous months (to obtain the yearly volume of ink used).

(B) 780 gallons per year total for all coatings specified in paragraph (x)(8)(i)(B) of this section. The yearly volume of coatings used are to be calculated as specified in paragraphs (x)(8)(ii)(A)(1) and (x)(8)(ii)(A)(2) of this section.

(iii) Beginning on March 1, 1993, the owner and operator of Parisian's plant in Chicago, Illinois, shall keep the following records for each month. All records shall be retained at Parisian for 3 years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request.

(A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on any laminator.

(B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each month on any laminator.

(C) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each type of ink (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each month on any screen press.

(iv) After March 1, 1993, no more than 84 gallons per year of denatured alcohol may be used for cleaning labels at Parisian. The yearly volume of denatured alcohol used is to be calculated as specified in paragraphs (x)(8)(ii)(A)(1) and (x)(8)(ii)(A)(2) of this section. Beginning on March 1, 1993, Parisian shall keep monthly records of the type, volume, and VOM content of all solvents used for label cleaning. These records shall be retained at Parisian for 3 years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request.

(v) After March 1, 1993, no more than 7,932 gallons per year of screen wash #956 may be used on Parisian's screen cleaner. The yearly volume of screen wash #956 used is to be calculated as specified in paragraphs (x)(8)(ii)(A)(1) and (x)(8)(ii)(A)(2) of this section. Beginning on March 1, 1993, Parisian shall keep monthly records of the type, volume, and VOM content of all cleaning compounds used on Parisian's screen cleaner. These records shall be retained at Parisian for 3 years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request.

(vi) After March 1, 1993, only those cleaners specifically identified in paragraphs (x)(8)(iv) and (x)(8)(v) of this section may be used at Parisian.

(9) The control requirements in this paragraph apply to the process sources listed in paragraph (x)(9)(i)(A) of this section at the Nalco Chemical Company facility in Bedford Park, Illinois, instead of the control requirements in paragraph (x)(3) of this section.

(i) *Production and Operation Restrictions.*

(A) On and after October 1, 1992, the maximum volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions per batch, the 12-month rolling average number of batches per year, and the peak limit of batches per month shall not exceed the following limits:

Source	Maximum VOC emissions, lb/batch	12-mo. rolling average limit batch/yr	Peak batch limit, batch/month
(1) System 1 charge .....	0.16 .....	280 .....	33.
System 1 purge .....	1.35 .....	.....	.....
(2) 24-T-156, 157 .....	2.60 .....	300 .....	33.
(3) 28-T-217, 234 .....	0.23 .....	402 .....	45.
(4) 28-T-214-216 .....	5.70 .....	603 .....	65.
(5) 20-R-182, 185 .....	0.02 .....	72 .....	8.
(6) 20-R-130 .....	0.07 .....	340 .....	38.
(7) 20-R-155 .....	0.21 .....	254 .....	29.

Source	Maximum VOC emissions, lb/batch	12-mo. rolling average limit batch/yr	Peak batch limit, batch/month
(8) 20-WT-174 .....	0.21 .....	254 .....	29.
(9) 12-T-97-99 .....	4.6E-4 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(10) 12-T-95 .....	4.0E-6 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(11) 12-T-96 .....	7.7E-5 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(12) 12-T-67, 73 .....	0.003 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(13) 20-T-121-122 .....	0.85 .....	312 .....	34.
(14) 20-T-123-125 .....	5.4 .....	616 .....	68.
(15) 20-T-140, 142 .....	8.0 .....	600 .....	65.
(16) 20-T-159 .....	0.31 .....	416 .....	46.
(17) 20-R-193, 200 .....	9.8 .....	540 .....	59.
(18) 32-R-300 .....	0.18 .....	365 .....	41.
(19) 32-T-302 .....	0.21 .....	365 .....	41.
(20) 32-T-304 .....	0.21 .....	730 .....	81.
(21) 32-T-314 .....	0.23 .....	365 .....	41.
(22) 32-T-322 .....	0.21 .....	365 .....	41.
(23) 32-T-328 .....	0.23 .....	365 .....	41.
(24) 10-T-61 .....	0.001 .....	365—containing organic .....	31—containing organic.
(25) 24-T-441, 166 .....	0.12 .....	730 .....	81.
(26) 25-T-284, 440, 443-444.	0.28 .....	730 .....	81.
(27) 25-T-170 .....	4E-6 .....	104 .....	12.
(28) Tank truck loading .....	0.12 lb/truck .....	1,600 trucks/yr .....	134 trucks/mo.
(29) System 2 .....	0.36 .....	280 .....	33.
(30) System 4 .....	2.88 .....	280 .....	33.
(31) 25-R-164 .....	0.10 .....	365 .....	41.
(32) 25-R-205 .....	0.14 .....	365 .....	41.
(33) Drum station .....	3.51 .....	1,005 .....	110.
(34) V-4SAC .....	1.56 .....	254 .....	29.
(35) 20-CT-155 .....	13.90 .....	254 .....	29.
(36) 12-SE-100 .....	1.10 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(37) Drum exhaust hood A ...	1.00 .....	365—involving use of organic material .....	31—involving use of organic material.
(38) 24-T-230 .....	0.98 .....	730 .....	81.
(39) 8-CT-1 .....	0.002 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(40) 9-CT-1 .....	0.002 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(41) 10-CT-1 .....	0.005 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(42) 22-CT-1 .....	0.003 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(43) 25-CT-1 .....	0.005 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(44) 25-CT-2 .....	0.002 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(45) 29-CT-1 .....	0.002 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(46) 32-CT-1 .....	0.005 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(47) 36-CT-1 .....	0.002 lb/hr .....	8,760 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(48) 32-T-325 .....	0 <sup>a</sup> .....	365 .....	41.
(49) 26-R-195 .....	0.1 <sup>a</sup> .....	365 .....	41.
(50) Continuous polymer-blending.	0.1 lb/hr <sup>a</sup> .....	2,000 hr/yr .....	
(51) Portafeed washer booth 1.	0.84 lb/hr <sup>b</sup> .....	4,160 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(52) Portafeed washer booth 2.	0.84 lb/hr <sup>b</sup> .....	8,736 hr/yr .....	744 hr/mo.
(53) 32-T-392 .....	4.4E-7 .....	104 .....	12.

<sup>a</sup> Assumed value.<sup>b</sup> Based on monitoring data.

(B) The following equation shall be used to calculate maximum VOC emissions per batch for the process

sources listed in paragraphs (x)(9)(i)(A)(1) (charge only and (2) through (28) and (53) of this section: Where:

ER = VOC emission rate;

Q<sub>o</sub> = Quantity of organic per batch or charge rate;

$$ER(\text{lb / batch}) = \frac{Q_o(\text{gal / batch}) \times M_v(\text{lb / mole}) \times P(\text{mmHg})}{\text{constant}_1([\text{gal}][\text{mmHg}] / \text{mole})}$$

M<sub>v</sub> = Molecular weight of the volatile component;

P = Partial pressure of the volatile component for mixtures of liquid made up with more than one

chemical; or vapor pressure for pure liquids made up of only one organic chemical; and

Constant<sub>1</sub> = (7.45 gal/ft<sup>3</sup>)x(385 ft<sup>3</sup>/mole)x(760 mmHg).

(C) The following equation shall be used to calculate the VOC emissions per batch from the process sources listed in paragraph (x)(9)(i)(A)(1) of this section

(purge only) and (29) through (32) of this section:

$$ER(\text{lb} / \text{batch}) = \frac{PR(\text{ft}^3 / \text{batch}) \times M_v(\text{lb} / \text{mole}) \times P(\text{mmHg})}{\text{constant}_2 ([\text{ft}^3][\text{mmHg}] / \text{mole})}$$

Where:

PR= Nitrogen purge rate; and

Constant<sub>2</sub> = (385 ft<sup>3</sup>/mole) × (760 mmHg).

(D) The following equation shall be used to calculate the VOC emissions per

batch from the drum station listed at paragraph (x)(9)(i)(A)(33) of this section:

$$ER(1b/batch) = (0.40 \times [ER_{28-T-217-218}] + (0.60 \times [ER_{28-T-214-216}]))$$

(E) The following equation shall be used to calculate the VOC emissions per batch from the V-4SAC listed at paragraph (x)(9)(i)(A)(34) of this section:

$$ER(\text{lb} / \text{batch}) = \frac{FR_{1\text{mmHg}}(\text{lb} / \text{batch}) \times M_v(\text{lb} / \text{mole}) \times P_{v2}(\text{mmHg})}{M_a(\text{lb} / \text{mole}) \times (760 - P_{v2})(\text{mmHg})}$$

Where:

FR<sub>1mmHg</sub> = Maximum air flow rate to maintain 1 mmHg;

M<sub>a</sub> = Molecular weight of air; and

P<sub>v2</sub> = Vapor pressure of organic at 65 °F and 760 mmHg.

(F) The following equation shall be used to calculate the VOC emissions per batch from 20-CT-155 listed at paragraph (x)(9)(i)(A)(35) of this section:

$$ER(\text{lb} / \text{batch}) = [ER_{\text{tot}}(\text{lb} / \text{hr}) - ER_{V-4SAC}(\text{lb} / \text{hr})] \times \text{hr} / \text{batch}$$

Where:

ER<sub>tot</sub> = Total system emission rate calculated using the following equation:

$$ER_{\text{tot}}(\text{lb} / \text{hr}) = \frac{FR_{1\text{mmHg}}(\text{lb} / \text{hr}) \times M_v(\text{lb} / \text{mole}) \times P_{v1}(\text{mmHg})}{M_a(\text{lb} / \text{mole}) \times (350 - P_{v1})(\text{mmHg})}$$

Where:

P<sub>v1</sub> = Vapor pressure of organic at 200 °F and 350 mmHg.

(G) The following equation shall be used to calculate the VOC emissions per hour from 12-SE-100 listed at paragraph (x)(9)(i)(A)(36) of this section:

$$ER(\text{lb/hr}) = \text{Evap}(\text{gm/cm}^2\text{sec}) \times \text{area}(\text{cm}^2) \times 3600 \text{ sec/hr}$$

Where:

Evap = Evaporation rate from a surface 8.93 cm × 8.9 cm (lb/[cm<sup>2</sup>] [sec]) calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Evap} = 10^{-7} M_v^{0.71} \times [0.034 (P_e - P_d)^{1.25} + 156 (P_e - P_d)]$$

Where:

P<sub>e</sub> = Partial pressure of the component from the spilled liquid;

P<sub>d</sub> = Partial pressure of the component in the incident air stream, assumed to be 0 mmhg; and

Area = Surface area of the liquid.

(H) The following equation shall be used to calculate the VOC emissions per batch from the drum exhaust hood A listed at paragraph (x)(9)(i)(A)(37) of this section:

$$ER(\text{lb} / \text{batch}) = \frac{FR(\text{ft}^3 / \text{batch}) \times M_v(\text{lb} / \text{mole}) \times P(\text{mmHg})}{\text{constant}_2 ([\text{ft}^3][\text{mmHg}] / \text{mole})}$$

Where:

FR = Air flow rate.

(I) The following equation shall be used to calculate the VOC emissions per

batch from 24-T-230 listed at paragraph (x)(9)(i)(A)(38) of this section:

$$ER(\text{lb} / \text{batch}) = \frac{(V_H - V_A) \times M_v \times PP_{135^\circ\text{F}} \times 0.5}{\text{constant}_3}$$

Where:

$V_H$  = Head space volume at heated temperature 135°F;

$V_A$  = Head space volume at ambient temperature 68°F;

$PP_{135^\circ F}$  = Partial pressure of volatile component at 135°F.

Constant<sub>3</sub> = (434 ft<sup>3</sup>/mole)(7.45 gal/ft<sup>3</sup>)x(760 mmHg)

(J) The following equations shall be used to calculate the VOC emissions per batch from the process sources listed in paragraph (x)(9)(i) (39) through (47) of this section:

$$ER_A(\text{lb/yr}) = \frac{V_R(\text{gal}) \times M_V(\text{lb/mole}) \times P(\text{mmHg}) \times \text{org}}{t(\text{yr}) \times \text{constant}_1 ([\text{gal}] [\text{mmHg}]/\text{mole})}$$

$$ER_B(\text{lb/yr}) = C_B \times V_T(\text{gal}) \times d_B(\text{lb/gal}) \times (\text{charges/yr}) \times \text{org}$$

$$ER_C(\text{lb/yr}) = C_C \times \text{Evap}(\text{gal/min}) \times d_C(\text{lb/gal}) \times (\text{min/yr}) \times \text{org}$$

Where:

$V_R$  = Refill volume;

$t$  = Time between refills;

org = Fraction of organic component in product;

$C_B$  = Concentration of chemical B fed 3 times/week;

$V_T$  = Tower volume;

$d_B$  = Density of chemical B;

$C_C$  = Concentration of chemical C fed continuously;

Evap = Evaporation rate; and

$d_C$  = Density of chemical C.

(K) The number of batches for each process source shall be calculated as follows:

(1) Compute the monthly number of batches for each process source by the 15th day of the following month.

(2) By the 15th day of each month, add the monthly number of batches for each process source for the 12 previous months to obtain the total number of batches per year.

(ii) *Recordingkeeping.*

(A) On and after October 1, 1992, the owner and operator of the Nalco Chemical Company facility in Bedford Park, Illinois, shall keep the following records for all process sources listed in paragraphs (x)(9)(i)(A) (1) through (53) of this section. These records shall be maintained for the units specified in paragraphs (x)(9)(i) (A) through (K) of this section, be compiled on a monthly basis, be retained at the facility for a period of 3 years, and be made available to the Administrator upon request.

(B) [Reserved]

(1) Calculations of the pounds per batch or pounds per hour (as appropriate) for each batch for each process source. This includes the information necessary for each calculation.

(2) The monthly number of batches for each process source.

(3) The total number of batches per year for the 12 previous months for each process source.

(10) The control requirements in this paragraph apply to the storage tanks listed in paragraph (x)(10)(i)(A) of this section at the Nalco Chemical Company facility in Bedford Park, Illinois, instead of the control requirements in paragraph (x)(3) of this section.

(i) *Production and Operation Restrictions.*

(A) On and after October 1, 1992, the product of the molecular weight of vapor in each storage tank ( $M_v$ ), the true vapor pressure at bulk liquid conditions for each tank ( $P$ ), and the paint factor ( $F_p$ ); the storage tank maximum yearly throughput for each tank; and the maximum monthly throughput for each tank shall not exceed the following limits:

Tank No.	$M_v \times P \times F_p$ (lb) (mmhg)/ lb-mole	Yearly throughput, gal/yr	Monthly throughput, gal/month
(1) 24-T-147 .....	45.4	56,250	4,688
(2) 24-T-150 .....	227	266,450	22,204
(3) 24-T-151 .....	227	266,450	22,204
(4) 24-T-158N .....	18.9	173,830	14,486
(5) 24-T-158C .....	18.0	110,190	9,183
(6) 24-T-158S .....	1.17	52,010	4,334
(7) 24-T-160 .....	226.8	266,450	22,204
(8) 24-T-161 .....	227	182,450	15,204
(9) 24-T-162 .....	473	93,900	7,825
(10) 20-T-101 .....	3.72	90,290	7,525
(11) 20-T-102 .....	1.80	122,900	10,242
(12) 20-T-103 .....	420	23,960	1,997
(13) 20-T-104 .....	180	475,900	39,659
(14) 20-T-105 .....	370	52,360	4,363
(15) 20-T-106 .....	1,210	623,100	51,926
(16) 20-T-107 .....	294	90,040	7,503
(17) 20-T-108 .....	1,360	81,470	6,789
(18) 20-T-109 .....	1,390	167,060	13,922
(19) 20-T-153 .....	180	35,000	2,917
(20) 20-T-131 <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
(21) 20-T-132 <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
(22) 20-T-133 <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
(23) 20-T-134 <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
(24) 20-T-135 <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
(25) 20-T-136 .....	29.5	307,710	26,580
(26) 20-T-137 <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....



Tank No.	$M_V \times P \times F_p$ (lb) (mmhg)/ lb-mole	Yearly throughput, gal/yr	Monthly throughput, gal/month
(27) 20-T-138	29.5	307,710	26,580
(28) 32-T-305	288	785,550	65,462
(29) 32-T-306	66.5	165,350	13,779
(30) 32-T-307	66.5	294,750	24,563
(31) 32-T-308	66.5	128,470	10,706
(32) 32-T-310	66.5	77,290	6,441
(33) 32-T-311	66.5	182,130	15,177
(34) 32-T-319	50.0	688,950	57,413
(35) 32-T-320	50.0	688,950	57,413
(36) 32-T-326	70.0	248,440	20,703
(37) 32-T-331	70.0	489,540	40,795
(38) 32-T-332	70.0	70,380	5,865
(39) 32-T-333	70.0	270,850	22,571
(40) 32-T-334	70.0	210,610	18,267
(41) 32-T-335	70.0	418,200	34,850
(42) 32-T-336	70.0	632,460	52,706
(43) 32-T-337	798	53,850	4,488
(44) 17-T-206	27,000	300,760	25,063
(45) 17-T-208	27,000	300,760	25,063
(46) 17-T-207	2.48	180,180	15,016
(47) 17-T-209	2.48	180,180	15,016
(48) 24-T-515	331	216,860	18,072
(49) 25-T-282	1.42	1,920,410	160,034
(50) 25-T-283	1.42	1,920,410	160,034
(51) 24-T-442	18.0	90,990	7,583
(52) 17-T-210	47.9	582,990	48,583
(53) 17-T-211	47.9	582,990	48,583
(54) 17-T-212	508	728,420	60,702
(55) 17-T-213	508	728,420	60,702
(56) 17-T-401	50.0	131,970	10,998
(57) 17-T-402	15.0	120,160	10,014
(58) 17-T-403	6.20	127,770	10,648
(59) 17-T-404	26.5	1,601,510	133,460
(60) 17-T-405	50.0	113,830	9,486
(61) 17-T-406	40.0	231,030	19,253
(62) 17-T-407	206	135,180	11,265
(63) 17-T-409	395	327,410	27,285
(64) 17-T-410	395	129,290	10,774
(65) 17-T-411	50.0	213,870	17,843
(66) 17-T-412	50.0	277,840	23,153
(67) 17-T-414	50.0	72,920	6,077
(68) 17-T-415	50.0	56,140	4,678
(69) 17-T-416	395	393,550	32,796
(70) 17-T-417	23.4	233,780	19,482
(71) 17-T-418	115	873,270	72,773
(72) 17-T-419	119	278,460	23,205
(73) 17-T-420	112	730,780	60,898
(74) 17-T-421	25.2	300,010	25,001
(75) 17-T-422	115	873,270	72,773
(76) 17-T-423	23.4	215,060	17,922
(77) 17-T-424	23.4	209,610	17,468
(78) 26-T-218	50.0	64,890	5,408
(79) 26-T-219	1.50	197,900	16,492
(80) 26-T-220	2,460	160,020	13,336
(81) 26-T-221	50.0	74,820	6,235
(82) 26-T-222	80.0	66,590	5,550
(83) 26-T-224	4.80	225,290	18,774
(84) 26-T-225	50.0	36,610	3,051
(85) 26-T-226	294	47,390	3,949
(86) 26-T-227	50.0	63,040	5,253
(87) 26-T-228	500	136,150	11,346
(88) 26-T-229	50.0	112,970	9,414
(89) 26-T-231	23.4	319,610	26,634
(90) 26-T-232	117	564,280	47,024
(91) 26-T-233	23.4	539,700	44,975
(92) 27-T-245	21.6	361,970	30,165
(93) 27-T-246	348	141,820	11,818
(94) 27-T-247	23.4	71,670	5,972
(95) 27-T-248	198	96,010	8,001
(96) 27-T-249	927	51,240	4,270
(97) 27-T-250	110	433,030	36,086
(98) 27-T-251	396	45,440	3,787

Tank No.	$M_v \times P \times F_p$ (lb) (mmhg)/ lb-mole	Yearly throughput, gal/yr	Monthly throughput, gal/month
(99) 27-T-252 .....	21.6	171,370	14,281
(100) 27-T-253 .....	348	237,900	19,825
(101) 26-T-192 .....	10.0	117,950	9,829
(102) 27-T-278 .....	0.62	74,910	6,243
(103) 27-T-279 .....	0.18	583,760	48,647
(104) 27-T-285 .....	21.6	459,530	38,294
(105) 27-T-286 .....	21.6	459,530	38,294
(106) 25-T-201 .....	19.8	143,550	11,963
(107) 32-T-388 .....	0.07	499,340	41,612
(108) 32-T-389 .....	0.07	499,340	41,612
(109) 32-T-390 .....	288	808,310	583,340
(110) 32-T-391 .....	1.42	800,00	583,340

<sup>a</sup>Tank not in use.

(B) The throughput shall be calculated as follows:

(1) Compute the monthly throughput for each tank by the 15th day of the following month.

(2) By the 15th day of each month, add the monthly throughputs for the 12 previous months to obtain the yearly throughput.

(ii) *Recordkeeping.* (A) On and after October 1, 1992, the owner and operator of the Nalco Chemical Company facility in Bedford Park, Illinois, shall keep the following records for all storage tanks. These records shall be compiled on a monthly basis, be retained at the facility

for a period of 3 years, and be made available to the Administrator upon request.

(1) The molecular weight of vapor in each storage tank ( $M_v$ ), the true vapor pressure at bulk liquid conditions for each tank ( $P$ ), the paint factor ( $F_p$ ), and their product,  $F_p$  shall be determined from Table 4.3-1 of "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources," AP-42, September 1985.

(2) The monthly throughput.

(3) The total throughput per year for the 12 previous months.

(B) [Reserved].

(iii) *Test Methods.* (A) The true vapor pressure at bulk liquid temperature shall be determined by using the procedures specified in paragraph (a)(8) of this section.

(B) The molecular weight of vapor in the storage tank shall be determined by using Table 4.3-2 "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources," AP-42, September 1985, or by analysis of vapor samples. Where mixtures of organic liquids are stored in a tank,  $M_v$  shall be estimated from the liquid composition using the following equation:

$$M_v = M_a \frac{P_a X_a}{P_t} + M_b \frac{P_b X_b}{P_t}$$

Where:

$M_a$ =Molecular weight of pure component a;

$P_a$ =Vapor pressure of pure component a;

$X_a$ =Mole fraction of pure component a in the liquid;

$M_b$ =Molecular weight of pure component b;

$P_b$ =Vapor pressure of pure component b;

$X_b$ =Mole fraction of pure component b in the liquid; and

$P_t = P_a X_a + P_b X_b$ .

(11) The control requirements in this paragraph apply to the fugitive emission sources listed in paragraph (x)(11)(i)(A) of this section at the Nalco Chemical Company facility in Bedford Park, Illinois, instead of the control requirements in paragraph (x)(3) of this section.

(i) *Production and Operation Restrictions.*

(A) On and after October 1, 1992, all components (e.g., pumps, valves, flanges, pressure relief valves (PRV's), and open end lines) at the specified locations (e.g., Building 32—Tube Reactor System, etc.), and in the

specified type of service (e.g., heavy liquid stratified, light liquid stratified, etc.) shall be limited by the maximum monthly hours in the following table:

(ii) *Recordkeeping.*

(A) On and after October 1, 1992, the owner and operator of the Nalco Chemical Company facility in Bedford Park, Illinois, shall keep the following records for all fugitive emission sources. These records shall be compiled on a monthly basis, be retained at the facility for a period of 3 years, and be made available to the Administrator upon request.

(1) The total number of hours of organic service for each component at each location specified in paragraphs (x)(11)(i)(A) (1) through (10) of this section.

(2) The vapor pressure of each organic compound in each component at each location specified in paragraphs (x)(11)(i)(A) (1) through (10) of this section.

(B) [Reserved]

(12) The control and recordkeeping and reporting requirements, as well as

the test methods in this paragraph, apply to the gravure and screen press operations at the Meyercord Corporation (Meyercord) in Carol Stream, Illinois, instead of the requirements in paragraphs (x)(1) through (x)(5) of this section.

(i) After July 1, 1991, no materials which contain volatile organic material (VOM), including coatings, inks, and cleaning material, may be used at any gravure or screen press unless the total VOM emissions remain below 100 tons of VOM for every consecutive 365-day period, or fraction thereof, starting on July 1, 1991. A new 365-day period starts on each day. The VOM emissions, which are to be calculated on a daily basis, are to be added to the VOM emissions for the prior 364 days (but not including any day prior to July 1, 1991). VOM emissions are based upon the VOM content of the material and the volume of material used. The effect of add-on control equipment is not considered in calculating VOM emissions; that is, the VOM emissions are to be determined as if the press(es)

do(es) not have add-on control equipment. The applicable test methods and procedures specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section are to be used in determining daily VOM emissions.

(ii) The VOM content of each coating, ink, and cleaning solution shall be determined by the applicable test methods and procedures specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section to establish the records required under paragraph (x)(12)(ii) of this section.

Beginning on July 1, 1991, the owner or operator of the subject presses shall collect and record all of the following information each day and maintain the information at the facility for 3 years:

(A) The name and identification number of each coating, ink, and cleaning solution as applied on any press.

(B) The pounds (lbs) of VOM per gallon of each coating, ink, and cleaning solution (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied on any press.

(C) The total gallons of each coating, ink, and cleaning solution (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) used per day.

(D) The total lbs of VOM contained in the volume of each coating, ink, and cleaning solution used per day on any press. The lbs of VOM per day is to be calculated by multiplying the lbs of VOM per gallon (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) times the gallons (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) used per day.

(E) The total lbs of VOM per day from all coatings, inks, and cleaning solutions used on all presses. The total lbs of VOM per day is to be obtained by adding the lbs of VOM per day contained in all coatings, inks, and cleaning solutions.

(F) Within 7 days after each 365-day period, the VOM emissions (as calculated in paragraph (x)(12)(ii)(E)) of this section before add-on control, from the 365-day period, are to be determined.

Starting on July 7, 1992, VOM emissions are to be determined for the 365 days ending 7 days earlier. Each day concludes a new 365-day period. However, no VOM emissions are to be included for any days prior to July 1, 1991. For example, on July 17, 1991, the emissions from July 1, through July 10, 1991, are to be included, whereas on January 7, 1994, the emissions from January 1, 1993, through December 31, 1993, are to be included.

(13) The control and recordkeeping and reporting requirements, as well as the test methods in this paragraph, apply to the sheet fed cold set presses and web heatset presses at the Wallace Computer Services, Inc. (Wallace) printing and binding plant in Hillside, Illinois, instead of the requirements in 40 CFR 52.741(h) and 40 CFR 52.741(x)(1) through 40 CFR 52.741(x)(5).

(i) After July 1, 1991, no inks shall at any time be applied, at the presses indicated below, which exceed the pounds (lbs) volatile organic material (VOM) per gallon of ink (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) limit established for each press. After July 1, 1991, the yearly volume of ink used at each press, in gallons of ink (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) per year, shall not exceed the gallons per year limit established below for each press. The yearly volume of ink used per press is to be calculated according to the procedure in paragraph (x)(13)(iii) of this section.

Press	Lbs VOM/gallon ink	Gallons/year ink
14 .....	1.68	276
16 .....	1.68	1896
22 .....	3.01	2712
23 .....	3.01	13140
25 .....	3.01	12720
26 .....	3.01	4764

(ii) After July 1, 1991, no materials (other than those inks subject to the limits in paragraph (x)(13)(i)) of this section, shall at any time be applied or used, at the presses indicated below, which exceed the lbs VOM per gallon of material (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) limit established for each press. After July 1, 1991, the yearly volume of material (excluding ink and water) used at each press, in gallons of material (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) per year, shall not exceed the gallons per year limit established for each press. The yearly volume of material (excluding ink and water) used per press is to be calculated according to the procedure in paragraph (x)(13)(iii) of this section.

Press	Lbs VOM/gallon material	Gallons/year material
14 .....	6.9	612
16 .....	6.9	8,340
22 .....	7.1	360
23 .....	7.1	480
25 .....	7.1	516
26 .....	7.1	1,848

(iii) The yearly volume of ink/material used is to be calculated as follows:

(A) Compute the volume of ink/material used each month per press by the 15th of the following month.

(B) By the 15th of each month, add the monthly ink/material usage per press for the 12 previous months (to obtain the yearly volume of ink used).

(iv) Beginning on July 1, 1991, the owner and operator of Wallace's plant in Hillside, Illinois, shall keep the following records for each press for each month. All records shall be retained by Wallace for 3 years and shall be made available to the Administrator on request:

(A) The name and identification number of each ink, fountain solution, fountain solution additive, cleaning solvent, and other VOM containing material as applied or used.

(B) The weight of VOM per volume of each ink, fountain solution, fountain solution additive, cleaning solvent, and each other VOM containing material (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied or used each month.

(C) The volume of ink (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each month.

(D) The total volume of miscellaneous VOM containing materials (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), other than inks, that are used each month.

(v) Any record showing a violation of paragraph (x)(13)(i) or (x)(13)(ii) of this section shall be reported by sending a copy of such record to the Administrator within 30 days of the violation.

(vi) To determine compliance with paragraphs (x)(13)(i) and (x)(13)(ii) of this section and to establish the records required under paragraph (x)(13)(iv) of this section the VOM content of each ink and miscellaneous VOM containing material shall be determined by the applicable test methods and procedures

specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

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#### 40 CFR Part 799

[OPPTS-42180; FRL 4935-4]

RIN 2070-AB07

##### Testing Consent Order for Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final Consent Agreement and Order.

**SUMMARY:** EPA has issued a Testing Consent Order that incorporates an Enforceable Consent Agreement (ECA) pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) with members of the TAME Producers Group comprised of the following companies: Amerada Hess Corporation, Chevron U.S.A. Products Company, Citgo Petroleum, Exxon Company U.S.A., and Texaco Refining and Marketing (the Consortium) who have agreed to perform certain health effects tests with tertiary-amyl methyl ether (CAS No. 994-05-8) (TAME). This document summarizes the ECA and adds TAME to the list of chemical substances and mixtures subject to ECAs. Accordingly, export notification requirements apply to TAME.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** March 21, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Rm. E-543B, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554-1404, TDD (202) 554-0551. Technical contact: Gary Timm (202) 260-7335.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This document amends 40 CFR 799.5000 by adding TAME to the list of chemical substances and mixtures subject to ECAs and export notification requirements.

#### I. Background

The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) provides that beginning on November 1, 1992, gasoline containing at least 2.7 percent oxygen by weight is required to be used in the wintertime in 39 areas of the county which failed to comply with the carbon monoxide (CO)

National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Carbon monoxide pollution is caused by incomplete burning of fuels used in internal combustion engines and is generally more severe during cold winter temperatures. Tests have shown that the use of oxygenates in gasoline can reduce CO emissions by 15 to 20 percent (Emission Reduction and Cost Effectiveness of Oxygenated Gasolines. Environmental Protection Agency. June, 3 1991). Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) and ethanol are the primary oxygenates used in the oxygenated gasoline program.

MTBE was recommended for health effects testing by the Interagency Testing Committee in its 19th report because of its rapidly growing use as a fuel additive. EPA negotiated an ECA with the Oxygenated Fuel Producers for comprehensive health effects testing in 1988 (53 FR 10391, March 31, 1988). Despite this extensive testing program and experience using MTBE as a gasoline additive, acute health concerns were raised in Alaska and Missoula, MT after MTBE's introduction to these areas in November, 1992. Additional research was conducted by EPA, the American Petroleum Institute (API), and the Oxygenated Fuels Association to address the concerns raised by the citizens of Alaska and assist policy decision making for the next oxyfuel season. These studies, including human exposures, failed to confirm MTBE as the source of the human health complaints.

A meeting between the Federal Government, State of Alaska, and industry to plan additional research on the oxyfuels was held in December, 1993. This group also recommended that baseline toxicity testing information be developed for both ethyl tertiary-butyl ether (ETBE) and TAME, widely seen as possible substitutes for MTBE, to compare their toxic potential with that of MTBE. The research planning workshop recommended the following tests for ETBE and TAME: 1st tier genotoxicity, 90-day inhalation subchronic, neurotoxicity developmental toxicity, reproductive effects pharmacokinetics.

On March 1, 1994, EPA's Office of Mobile Sources requested that the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics develop these data under section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

#### II. Enforceable Consent Agreement Negotiations

EPA sent letters to approximately 50 individuals in the petroleum and oxyfuel-related industries announcing the addition of ETBE and TAME to EPA's Master Testing List and EPA's interest in pursuing a testing program under an ECA. On March 9, 1994, API indicated that the industry had agreed to form a testing panel under API auspices to develop and present a testing proposal to EPA on ETBE and TAME. On April 18, 1994, EPA published a notice in the **Federal Register** inviting manufacturers and processors of ETBE and TAME and other interested persons to participate in ECA negotiations on these substances and announced that a public meeting would be held on May 9, 1994.

On behalf of the Consortium, API submitted proposals for testing ETBE and TAME in April. At the May 9 meeting, API stated that there was support among Consortium members to conduct testing of TAME, but not ETBE. The chief difference between the EPA and Consortium positions on testing TAME was the design of the reproductive effects and fertility study. The Consortium proposed only a one-generation study as opposed to the two-generation study recommended by EPA. This issue was resolved in a conference call on July 28, 1994, with the Consortium agreeing to conduct the two-generation study. Members of the Consortium signed an ECA for the testing of TAME in January, 1995; EPA signed the ECA in February, 1995.

Regarding ETBE, after appropriate notification of interested persons, EPA held a public meeting on July 14, 1994, to discuss the development of an ECA for this substance. At that meeting, ARCO, the only current or potential producer in attendance, stated that it had conducted screening tests for mutagenicity but that the company had decided not to enter into an ECA with EPA to conduct additional testing. ETBE thus remains on EPA's Master Testing List in a queue for rulemaking under TSCA section 4.

#### III. TAME Testing Program

Table I describes the tests, the test standards and reporting requirements for TAME under the ECA. This testing program will allow EPA to better characterize the potential health hazards resulting from exposure to TAME.